

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

AT THE HEAD.

The Topeka Daily State Journal in the Lead.

In Kansas Circulation it Now Exceeds That

Of Any Daily Published in the State.

REMARKABLE GROWTH

During the Past Twelve Months an Unparalleled Season

Of Business Depression, the State Journal Forges Ahead

OVER FIFTY PER CENT,

Meeting and Passing the Topeka Daily Capital.

How the Great Increase Was Made—A Few Secrets.

NEAR TEN THOUSAND.

This Paper Shows a Daily Average of 8,806.

Covering the Three Dull Summer Months.

This paper devotes very little of its space to boasting of its great growth and circulation, but feels sure that its readers appreciate something in that line occasionally, hence a few remarks today.

During the twelve months ending with the 1st of September the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL has made a growth which is almost incredible without the figures, which are given below, to prove it. That is to say, the circulation of this paper has increased over fifty per cent in one year, and a thousand per cent in the nine years during which it has been under its present management.

With the exception of the past twelve months the growth has been gradual. So great was the prejudice against the STATE JOURNAL when its present proprietor bought the property at receiver's sale in 1885, that it required several years to make any considerable headway.

The following table gives some pertinent figures concerning the circulation of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL:

In the year 1885 the circulation was..... 800
January 1, 1891..... 3,125
Daily average for year 1891..... 2,969
Daily average for year 1892..... 3,069
Daily average for year 1893..... 6,218
Daily average for three months ending August 31, 1894..... 7,732
Daily average for three months ending August 31, 1894..... 8,806
It is generally conceded that most newspapers have lost heavily in circulation during the last year owing to the hard times.

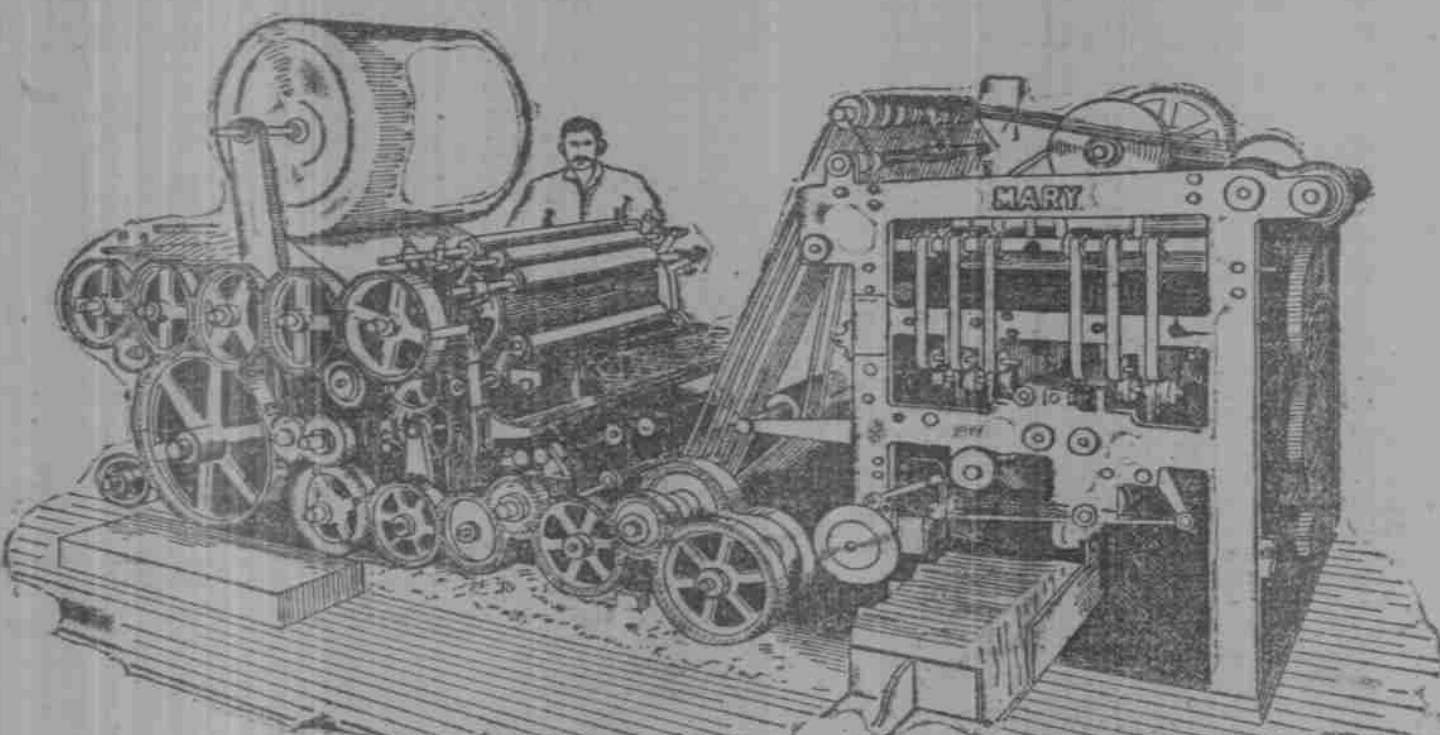
This paper owes its progress under the adverse circumstances to several reasons and conditions, namely: In the first place the STATE JOURNAL is a NEWS-PAPER, not an organ. Its first ambition is to print the news and print it first. All other considerations, including the furtherance of any political party's interests, are secondary. It tries to be truthful, fair and enterprising. It punishes hypocrisy and pretended reform wherever it sees it.

The remarkable reason for the growth, however, lies in the fact that more labor has been expended, more money paid out, more printers employed, more reporters at work, more local and telegraph news published than during any similar period in the paper's history. Topeka people never got so much news for 10 cents a week as they are getting now in the STATE JOURNAL.

The daily local circulation of this paper has for years greatly exceeded that of any other Topeka daily, being double that of its only rival, the morning paper. The STATE JOURNAL'S total circulation now leads them all. The STATE JOURNAL has never made any great claims as to its outside circulation over the state, but during the past twelve months while a big growth has been made in the city, it has made great strides on the outside. Within a radius of fifty miles of Topeka its outside circulation exceeds that of any daily printed at Topeka.

The Topeka Capital frequently publishes a statement that it pays more postage than the STATE JOURNAL and more in fact than all the other Topeka dailies combined. This was doubtless true, but as no postage is paid on any papers circulated in Topeka, or Shawnee county, the Capital's own boast shows its meager local circulation when the STATE JOURNAL'S total daily circulation exceeds that of the Capital.

In order that there may be no doubt on this point the STATE JOURNAL will take the period of three months last past, June, July and August, 1894, prove its average daily circulation to have been during that period 8,806 and offer one hundred dollars to be paid to the Topeka Daily Capital for the same kind of a sworn detailed statement covering the same period to be made by its business manager, before



The Topeka State Journal's web perfecting press—the handsomest, most complete and most marvelous printing machine in Kansas. Capacity: three 8-page papers a second, printed, automatically counted and delivered folded in bunches of fifties.

the clerk of the court, showing an average daily total circulation as large or any larger than 8,806.

Our Proof.
The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,490	8,490	8,490
2	8,490	8,490	8,490
3	8,490	8,490	8,490
4	8,490	8,490	8,490
5	8,490	8,490	8,490
6	8,490	8,490	8,490
7	8,490	8,490	8,490
8	8,490	8,490	8,490
9	8,490	8,490	8,490
10	8,490	8,490	8,490
11	8,490	8,490	8,490
12	8,490	8,490	8,490
13	8,490	8,490	8,490
14	8,490	8,490	8,490
15	8,490	8,490	8,490
16	8,490	8,490	8,490
17	8,490	8,490	8,490
18	8,490	8,490	8,490
19	8,490	8,490	8,490
20	8,490	8,490	8,490
21	8,490	8,490	8,490
22	8,490	8,490	8,490
23	8,490	8,490	8,490
24	8,490	8,490	8,490
25	8,490	8,490	8,490
26	8,490	8,490	8,490
27	8,490	8,490	8,490
28	8,490	8,490	8,490
29	8,490	8,490	8,490
30	8,490	8,490	8,490
31	8,490	8,490	8,490
Totals	222,508	222,508	222,508

Sunday: no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 685,679, divided by 78, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Francis MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
S. M. GARDENHIRE,
Clerk of the District Court,
Shawnee County, Kansas.

One Year Ago.
To prove that the STATE JOURNAL has made a growth of fifty per cent in a year, the following is given:

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1893, to the 31st day of August, 1893, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	5,150	5,150	5,150
2	5,150	5,150	5,150
3	5,150	5,150	5,150
4	5,150	5,150	5,150
5	5,150	5,150	5,150
6	5,150	5,150	5,150
7	5,150	5,150	5,150
8	5,150	5,150	5,150
9	5,150	5,150	5,150
10	5,150	5,150	5,150
11	5,150	5,150	5,150
12	5,150	5,150	5,150
13	5,150	5,150	5,150
14	5,150	5,150	5,150
15	5,150	5,150	5,150
16	5,150	5,150	5,150
17	5,150	5,150	5,150
18	5,150	5,150	5,150
19	5,150	5,150	5,150
20	5,150	5,150	5,150
21	5,150	5,150	5,150
22	5,150	5,150	5,150
23	5,150	5,150	5,150
24	5,150	5,150	5,150
25	5,150	5,150	5,150
26	5,150	5,150	5,150
27	5,150	5,150	5,150
28	5,150	5,150	5,150
29	5,150	5,150	5,150
30	5,150	5,150	5,150
31	5,150	5,150	5,150
Totals	152,900	152,900	152,900

Sunday: no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 452,300, divided by 51, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,868. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Francis MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
S. M. GARDENHIRE,
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Merit—No Coupon Fakes.
To attain this great increase the STATE JOURNAL has simply relied on its merits as a newspaper coupled with energetic efforts and a liberal expenditure of money.

The expenses of the paper exceed by \$500 a month those of a year ago, but it paid, you see. We gave no coupons, watches, encyclopedias or portfolios, and kept entirely aloof from all the coupon "fakes" which other papers have used to bolster up their circulation.

The STATE JOURNAL has the most marvelous and complete printing press (see picture) used in the state. Its capacity is three complete eight-page papers a second, printed at one time and delivered folded, counted in bunches of fifties.

Its Associated Press news, received by wire in its own office, is beyond comparison—no other paper in Kansas receiving the same, the complete day report.

Mr. W. J. Murray, formerly of this city, but for the past four years of Chicago, has accepted a position with the Topeka Grocery company. Mr. Murray was employed with J. H. Dennis for seven years previous to going to Chicago.

WENT HARD WITH THEM.

War Department Has Operators Discharged for Obeying Western Union Rules.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Examiner says: Benjamin Shearer, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Reno, Nev., and his corps of assistants have been dismissed from the service at the instigation of the war department of the United States.

He and his operators were at the same time indirectly charged with conspiracy but after the dismissals the charges were not pressed.

During the recent strike of the A. R. U. in which the regular army took a prominent part, a corps from Utah was stationed at Reno for the alleged purpose of protecting the railroad companies property. Some move of the troops, who was in charge of the signal corps of the detachment was obliged to telegraph for instructions. He marched his corps up to the telegraph office and demanded the refusal of Shearer to let him use the wires, and in the complaint he alleged that Shearer and his operators were in sympathy with the strikers and acquainted them with all of the telegraphic messages concerning the movement of the troops. This complaint was sent to the war department at Washington and from there it was sent to Gen. Ruger for investigation.

Gen. Ruger in turn sent a copy of the complaint to Frank Jaynes Pacific coast superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, who in turn discharged the Reno employees. The action stopped all further proceedings as far as the charge of conspiracy was concerned.

The adjutant in his military way could not quite understand the position taken by the telegraph manager, yet he was obliged to file his message in the regular way. He complained to his superiors of the refusal of Shearer to let him use the wires, and in the complaint he alleged that Shearer and his operators were in sympathy with the strikers and acquainted them with all of the telegraphic messages concerning the movement of the troops. This complaint was sent to the war department at Washington and from there it was sent to Gen. Ruger for investigation.

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BATTERY D IS MUTINOUS.

It May Not Fight to Protect Property if Pay Isn't forthcoming.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Mutiny is brewing in the ranks of Battery D. A movement is on foot among the men to refuse to put on their uniforms or to drill again until they have received what the state of Illinois owes them for their services at the front during the recent strike disturbances.

Some of them openly declare that in case the governor should find it necessary to call them out again they would refuse to respond on the ground that the state had failed to fulfill its part of the contract, thus releasing them from fulfilling theirs.

It was with great difficulty that the battery was kept from breaking away and refusing to obey orders at the regular weekly drill Saturday night. The prevailing discontent was openly manifested in the presence of the officers, and if anything had happened to stir the men up a mutiny could not have been averted.

After the drill was over a committee from the company called on Captain Alfred Russell in his office and a hot discussion of the situation followed. He said at once that it was impossible for him to do anything, and he was as anxious to get his salary as the men were to get theirs. A member of the committee then asked why the battery in the association did not make an effort to pay at least part of the money to relieve the distress of some of the members of the command, and have lost their positions or are for some other reason in hard circumstances. The captain replied that the association was spending all the money it could get in paying the regular running expenses of the armory, and the committee went away without having received a grain of comfort.

Since that time the spirit of discontent has grown rapidly, and it is likely to bear fruit next Saturday night in an open refusal to drill. The men have not yet decided as to what plan they will follow, but it is generally understood among them that a fight of some kind will be made.

When the men marched in after the close of the strike they expected to draw their pay, about \$50 to each man, without any delay, and it was the keenest disappointment to them when they learned that the money might not be forthcoming for months. Discontent was kept in check by the hope that some body of wealthy men would take hold of the matter and see that they got their pay. Last week they lost hope of receiving any help from this source and talk of mutiny, has since been freely indulged in.

The state government, however, has done everything possible to secure the payment of the men. The militia appropriation being exhausted no funds will be available before the next session of the legislature next winter, but Governor Altgeld has offered personally to guarantee the payment of all such sums advanced by bankers and others pending the meeting of the legislature, both the principal and interest.

MR. WHALEY HEARD.

He Says That Mr. Elliott Did Bring Cyrus Corning to Him.

To the Editor of the State Journal:

The story as told in the Jackson county paper and reprinted in last evening's JOURNAL, is substantially true. Just before Governor Lewelling's inauguration, Charles Elliott, real as an essay upon the management of a modern cemetery. In the afternoon a session was held at Harleigh cemetery, Camden, when Mayor Westcott delivered an address of welcome.

Corbett to Be Arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—It is now known almost definitely that in his charge to the jury, Judge Deane will declare that the grand jury must find indictments against James J. Corbett and James Courtney, who fought a six round contest at Edison's laboratory on Friday, in front of a kinostone which photographs the positions.

Locomotive Firemen.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—The first day's session of the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was devoted to the reading of Grand Master Jargent's report. A public meeting was held at which addresses were made by Mr. Sargent, Samuel Gompers, ex-Master Workman Powderly and other labor advocates. The report of Grand Secretary Arnold shows a balance of \$77,000 in the treasury.

Calvin E. Jones, aged 23, brother of R. E. Jones, the ice dealer, died this morning at Willard of typhoid malaria. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 a. m.; the burial will be at Willard. The infant son of the deceased Mr. Jones was buried yesterday.

St. Joe Fair and Races.

St. Joe and return \$2.35.

Santa Fe route sells round trip tickets to St. Joe and return at \$2.35. Tickets sold September 8th to 15th. Good to return until and including September 17th. Santa Fe route.

EGGS AS MISSILES.

They Were Thrown at a Prohibition Speaker

On Kansas Avenue By Hoodlums Last Night.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

The Enemies of the Prohibitory Law

Permitted to Assault a Peaceful Speaker.

POLICEMAN PRESENT.

He Made No Attempt to Arrest the Perpetrators.

Temperance sentiment is not what it ought to be in Topeka when a Prohibition speaker is pelted with eggs on Kansas avenue, and yet this is what occurred last night.

A. Q. Wilson, who has for some time been making temperance speeches on the street nightly, was pelted with eggs by liquor sympathizers at the corner of Fifth street and Kansas avenue last night about half past eight o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, who was assisted by an elderly man who sings, was just concluding his meeting and was taking down his gasoline lamp, when some one back in the crowd threw an egg, which missed the mark and smashed on a bystander's shirt front. Another egg followed, which was aimed straight at, and it struck Mr. Wilson squarely on top of the head; a third egg was thrown, which hit the lamp Mr. Wilson was taking down.

Mr. Wilson did not quail before the egg throwers, as he says he got used to that kind of treatment in California several years ago, and he announced that he would hold another meeting Wednesday evening, at the corner of Seventh and Kansas avenue.

Wilson had been talking very plainly. In the early part of his speech, he accused the police department of being corrupted by the enemies of temperance, and then said the county authorities were no better.

When he uttered this sentiment there was a slight commotion in the crowd, but no one said anything, although there were about 150 people present.

When Wilson concluded his speech he got down from his platform and his assistant commenced to sing.

The crowd did not want to hear any singing, and the "singing" of the man who threw the eggs and cheered loudly.

A policeman stood on the sidewalk and witnessed the entire disgraceful performance, and made no attempt to arrest the perpetrators of the deed.

Policeman Jones is in charge of the beat on Fifth street from Kansas avenue to the Santa Fe depot, and Policeman Russell has the beat on Kansas avenue between Fourth and Sixth streets. It must have been one of the two. Policeman Jones says he was on the other end of the beat and came running up Fifth street, but when he arrived the egg thrower could not be apprehended, and the affair was all over.